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ABSTRACT

This document, which primarily contains statistical tables of data, is designed to help teach secondary school students how to compare the power levels of 186 countries. The three indicators or measures of economic strength include a country's total population, total area, and per capita income, and they are used to determine power levels. A country's ranked position for each of these factors is added together to determine its power-factor. The smaller the power-factor, the more powerful a country appears to be. Suggestions are provided for use of this data in classroom settings. Tables include information about: (1) the alphabetical listing of countries' rank data for area population and income; (2) the countries in order of power-factor rank; (3) selected regional country groupings in order of power-factor rank; and (4) the power-factor ranks of countries which belong to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), the Economic Summit Countries, the European Community (EC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). (JHP)

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INTRODUCING
POWER FACTOR
FOR INTER-NATION COMPARISONS

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Introductory Overview

The present monograph suggests a facile approach for easing student inquiry (beginning at the junior high-school level around grade 10) into statistical comparisons of the various nations of the world. Such comparisons inevitably tend to arise whenever certain *world-problem* topics or units are dealt with in the classroom. Although the concept of *national power* can be factored into a score of subsidiary components or categories, up-to-date statistical data for these categories, for all nations that might be of interest, are not readily available to high-school students. For example, "number of nuclear missiles" as a dimension of military power might also be regarded as a sub-aspect of national power in some larger absolute sense. However, since neither Peru nor Ghana have -- to our knowledge -- any nuclear missiles, no useful comparison of the two countries with respect to that category is possible. The reduction of complexity to simplicity does lose nuance, but also provides a net gain in manageability and motivational power. To that end, three readily procured indicators in general circulation have been used to provide a composite, power-factor index imbedded for ease of use, in the reference tables provided.

Indicators of Power

As intimated earlier, *national power* is a complex conceptual entity that economists, political scientists, demographers and other specialists have attempted to describe by various indicators of economic, political and cultural strength. An exhaustive list of such indicators might include: balance and volume of trade, steel production, energy consumption, sulphuric acid production, infant mortality, military expenditures, urban population, numbers of motor vehicles, levels of educational attainment, nutritional levels and so forth.

Three simple indicators - - Three rough, but very useful indicators of a country's overall economic strength are total *population*, total *area* and per capita *income*. To be useful these measures must be taken *together*, since taken singly they may be misleading. These measures also have the virtue of being very readily obtainable from most school atlases. Where per capita income is not given it can be readily obtained from a nation's *gross national product*, which is reported annually in various international handbooks available to teachers.

Let us now consider the interactive significance of these three indicators, namely area, population and per capita income. The larger a nation's *area* or size, the greater is the *probability* that valuable resources will be present, either actually or potentially. If a nation of large areal extent also has a large population, the chances are that its resource-potential is, or will be, developed. The degree of resource-development is likely to be reflected by the level of *per capita income*. For example, from Table 1 it is evident that China has both a large area and a large population, but an unremarkable per capita income. China's agricultural base is well-developed, but its industrial and technological sectors could stand more development. "Resources" can also be regarded in a broader sense. The population is itself a resource which can be "developed" to higher educational and skill levels that are likely to be reflected in higher, future, per capita incomes. A nation's position and situation also have resource implications. Does the country have a maritime coast suitable for port development? Is this coast ice-free? Does terrain enhance or hamper the development of the transportation infrastructure?

Returning to the example of China, we recognize that concerted attempts have been made in the past decade to develop special economic zones to take advantage of a number of ports along a long maritime coast (i.e. a *size* factor) so as to capitalize, for the first time, on Pacific Rim trade-possibilities. The large *population* increases the possibility of persons of creative genius arising, providing that the societal structures permit such genius to flourish. It would seem that China's present liberalization phase augurs well for its future prosperity, with the promise of higher incomes for all.

Per capita income alone, however, is not an index of greatness. As can be seen from Table 1, India's 783 million people earn, on the average, \$ 260 (U.S.A.) per year, whereas tiny Liechtenstein's 28,000 persons earn an average of \$ 16,500 (U.S.A.) per year, or about 64 times as much. Clearly India's much greater population gives it a greater Gross National Product (G.N.P.). With an area and resource-potential equal to those of Western Europe, it may well become a power of the first rank at some future time.

By a reflective analysis of any country's area, population and per capita income, students will readily perceive that, usually, no single factor is indicative of national pre-eminence; but that it is often the combination of the three that helps to identify the leading and the lagging countries in the world's family of nations. An underlying value of such analysis is that of teasing out pertinent contextual data about the nations under study so as to understand them better. Indeed the study of *power factor* can be really regarded as a motivationally useful springboard for fleshing out the students' cognitive maps of the world's nations, as a concomitant to appreciating national power from a number of standpoints. With such increases in student insight regarding the nature of, and reasons for, the great range of geonomic differences between countries, a greater sympathy for the have-not nations may emerge, coupled with a conative urge to sensibly act on such sympathy in keeping with the responsibilities of informed global citizenship.

Power Factor

A simple index of *power factor* can be computed by taking the sum of a nation's ranks in population, area and per capita income. These ranks and power factors are shown for the 186 nations of the world in Table 1. For example, if the U.S.A.'s and China's relative rankings were those in the mini-table below ; then the U.S.A. would have a power factor of 11 and China 155.

	Area Rank	Population Rank	Per Capita Income Rank	Power Factor
U.S.A.	4	4	3	$4 + 4 + 3 = 11$
China	3	1	151	$3 + 1 + 151 = 155$

The smaller the number assigned to a nation's power factor, the more powerful that nation would appear to be. Thus the U.S.A. is more powerful than China. The highest power factor possible would be 3, if a country were top-ranking in all three indicators. No country on this planet, however, ranks first in all three indicators of area, population and per capita income.

Power Factor and Power-Factor Rank distinguished - - *Power-factor* is a number obtained by summing a nation's global *rank* for each of the three variables -- area, population and per capita income as evident from Table 1 where the absolute values for area, population and per capita income are also given. *Power-factor* as a composite measure can also be ranked according to its relative size as compared with other nations of the world. This relative ranking is given serially in the first column of Table 2 in response to the increasing sizes of the composite power factor indicated in the far right column of the same table.

Some Caveats - - It must ever be remembered that *Power Factor*, as herewith defined, is a rough and heuristic measure intended to facilitate further discussion and exploration rather than to impart any absolute truth. Thus if we consider Table 2 again, it can be seen that the 20 top-ranked nations

listed do indeed subsume many of the leading nations of the world. Similarly, nations at the bottom of the list would tend to be low-ranking even if more sophisticated measures were to be used. One can, of course, successfully challenge the precise rank-order within such spectrum groupings. For example -- again with reference to Table 2 -- Japan as an economic power would certainly rank ahead of Australia and Canada. It is only the large areas of the latter two countries that distort the true relative positions of these countries. But even so, Canada is a member of the seven *Economic Summit* countries (See Table 4B). Its large area and high standard of living make it a prime asylum destination for refugees from other nations.

The various caveats hedging various inter-nation comparisons are worthy of classroom discussions that will also promote the exercise of critical thinking skills, especially where more senior students are concerned. Some seed-questions for doing so are suggested in the *applications* section below.

Suggested Applications and Indications for Classroom Activities

Developing a feel for the computation process.

1. Using a suitable school atlas or Table 1 (with the last 5 columns deleted) have the students compute power factors for any 20 countries of interest and then rank these countries from 1 to 20 within the groupings of 20, without reference to the total global situation.
2. Have the students critique their findings in #1 above by asking:
 - a) On the basis of your general knowledge obtained from newspapers and T.V., how valid is your ranking of the 20 countries by power factor, for distinguishing between strong, middle and weak powers ?
 - b) What differences would occur if all nations in the world were considered in your ranking procedure ? (At this point students might be given access to the full Tables 1 and 2 so as to save tedious computational labour.)

Critiquing adequacy of the Indicators used to compute power factor.

3.
 - a) Name the top ten ranking countries of the world in power-factor rank.
 - b) Do you agree with this ranking ?
 - c) Certain other indicators might put Japan ahead of Canada and Australia. What might these indicators be ? (*Possible responses* - Total G.N.P., volume of exports, energy consumption, steel production and so forth.)
4. Under what circumstances can per capita income be misleading ?
(*Answer* : a) The barter-trade in some Third World countries is a form of underground economy that is not reported statistically in monetary terms; hence the reported standard of living may appear lower than it actually is; b) a country with a high standard of living may be very small, as in the case of Liechtenstein or Luxembourg.)

Regional Groupings and International Clubs.

5. Have students compute power factors and power-factor rankings for various:

- a) continents;
- b) regional blocks;
- c) functional associations.

(*Possible responses* : Using Tables 1 and 2 that have been provided it is possible to construct charts similar to the reference Tables 3A to 3E and 4A to 4E which respectively provide rough rank data for Africa, Asia, the Middle East, South America, the South Pacific as well as for COMECON, the Economic Summit countries; the European Community, the E.F.T.A. and N.A.T.O.. These charts can be used for teacher-reference only, or passed on to the student, for critiquing along the lines indicated in the earlier questions above. Other groupings could be devised as well, such as Central America, the Western Hemisphere or ASEAN.)

6. Mapping Questions.

Power-factor rank can be indicated on a map showing the countries of the world or on regional maps. An example is provided for Africa as per Map1, which was compiled from the data provided in Table 3A. Questions can then be asked to describe and explain the pattern of power-factor rankings. Recourse to Map 1 suggests that a number of former North African colonies and South Africa have fared better than certain West African and interior nations. Historical, climatic and other influences can then be adduced by way of explanation.

Contextual and correlative questions.

7. What communalities and differences do the top 10 countries have in terms of :

- a) geographical situation ?
- b) economy ?
- c) form of government ?

8. What role, if any, does proximity to a great power play in influencing a nation's power-factor rank ?

9. How is it possible for a small nation with a small population to have a high per capita income ? Give examples.

10. France is the lowest, absolutely ranked country in the European Community and, therefore, the most powerful. Compare the per capita income of France to those of the surrounding countries.

- i) What is the range of the per capita income for these countries?
- ii) Does France have the highest per capita income? If not who does?
- iii) What kinds of industries boost the economy of France?
- iv) Does France's power position have any effect on the surrounding countries' power-positions?
- v) Are all the surrounding countries, members of the E.E.C.? Which one(s) are not ?
- iv) Are there any geographical reasons why these countries have been excluded? How about possible political reasons?

11. In Table 4B the countries of the European Free Trade Association are listed in order of power-factor rank within the association.
 - a) Find these countries on a map.
 - b) Describe any geographical obstructions that separate these countries.
 - c) Compare the global rankings of the E.F.T.A. countries with those of the E.E.C. countries. What differences and similarities are there?
 - d) Are all the countries in the E.F.T.A. able to benefit, in terms of power-factor ranking, from their association with each other? Explain?
 - e) Indicate whether or not geographical factors have had a major influence on the power-factor ranking of these countries?

12. In Table 4C the COMECON countries are listed in order of absolute rank.
 - a) What does the acronym COMECON stand for?
 - b) Where are these countries located?
 - c) Compare the global power-factor rank of the Soviet Union with that of the rest of the countries in this grouping. What do you find?
 - d) Does the association of these countries with the Soviet Union increase or decrease their individual power status? Explain.
 - e) Would these countries be better or worse off without the Soviet Union in their association? Explain.

TABLE 1. COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD -- Alphabetical Listing Showing Rank Data for Area, Population, Income, and *Power-Factor*.*

Country	Area		Population	G.N.P.	Per Capita	A	B	C	A+B+C	Power-
	(sq. km)	(sq. mi)		(Mill. U.S.\$)	Income \$	Area	Pop.	P.C.I.	Power	Factor
					(GNE/POP.)	Rank	Rank	Rank	Factor	Rank
Afghanistan	652,225	251,825	14,366,434	\$3,520.00	\$230.00	40	53	168	261	78
Albania	28,748	11,100	3,087,000	\$2,800.00	\$950.00	125	109	102	336	126
Algeria	2,381,741	919,595	23,116,000	\$55,230.00	\$2,530.00	10	36	65	111	13
Andorra	468	181	48,800	340 (1982)	\$9,000.00	169	181	25	375	149
Angola	1,246,700	481,350	9,105,000	6930 (1984)	\$830.00	21	67	112	200	44
Antigua & Barbuda	442	171	82,400	\$160.00	\$1,990.00	171	174	78	423	167
Argentina	2,780,091	1,073,399	31,496,000	\$65,080.00	\$2,130.00	8	28	71	107	12
Aruba	193	75	62,000	\$1,610.00	\$6,810.00	180	178	39	397	161
Australia	7,682,300	2,966,200	16,188,300	\$171,170.00	\$10,860.00	6	48	8	62	4
Austria	83,855	32,376	7,554,000	\$69,060.00	\$9,140.00	108	77	24	209	45
Bahamas	13,939	5,382	245,000	\$1,670.00	\$7,140.00	139	154	36	329	125
Bahrain	668	267	480,000	\$4,040.00	\$9,290.00	165	140	22	327	124
Bangladesh	143,998	55,598	105,307,000	\$14,770.00	\$150.00	88	9	178	275	89
Barbados	430	166	254,000	\$1,180.00	\$4,660.00	172	153	51	376	150
Belgium	30,518	11,783	9,861,000	\$83,230.00	\$8,440.00	123	66	27	216	52
Belize	22,965	8,867	176,000	\$180.00	\$1,080.00	132	159	98	389	156
Benin	112,600	43,450	4,307,000	\$1,080.00	\$270.00	95	97	158	350	134
Bermuda	54	21	578,000	\$1,030.00	\$18,100.00	183	179	2	364	142
Bhutan	47,000	18,150	1,337,000	\$190.00	\$150.00	117	126	179	422	166
Bolivia	1,098,581	424,164	6,799,000	\$3,010.00	\$470.00	27	81	138	246	72
Botswana	581,730	224,607	1,167,800	\$900.00	\$830.00	45	131	113	289	96
Brazil	8,511,965	3,286,487	141,302,000	\$222,010.00	\$1,640.00	5	6	84	95	9
Brunei	5,765	2,226	241,000	\$3,940.00	\$17,570.00	147	156	4	307	109
Bulgaria	110,912	42,823	8,983,000	\$25,530.00	\$2,860.00	97	68	62	227	61
Burkina Faso	274,200	105,869	8,308,000	\$1,080.00	\$140.00	68	73	180	321	122
Burma	676,577	261,228	39,218,000	\$7,080.00	\$190.00	39	24	172	235	66
Burundi	27,834	10,747	4,989,000	\$1,110.00	\$240.00	127	92	165	384	153
Cameroon	465,458	179,714	10,759,000	\$8,300.00	\$810.00	49	59	116	224	58
Canada	9,970,610	3,849,675	25,857,000	\$347,360.00	\$13,700.00	2	31	11	44	3
Cape Verde	4,033	1,557	350,000	\$140.00	\$420.00	149	147	139	435	172
Central African Rep	622,436	240,324	2,774,000	\$700.00	\$270.00	42	112	157	311	116

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED)

Country	Area (sq. km)	Area (sq. mi)	Population	G.N.P. (Mill. U.S.\$)	Per Capita Income (GNP/POP)	A Area Rank	B Pop. Rank	C P.C.I. Rank	A+B+C Power Factor	Power- Factor Rank
Chad	1,284,000	495,755	5,265,000	560 (1984)	\$110.00	20	90	183	293	102
Chile	756,626	292,135	12,475,000	\$17,230.00	\$1,430.00	37	56	87	180	35
China	9,572,900	3,696,100	10,641,350,00	\$318,920.00	\$310.00	3	1	151	155	24
Colombia	1,141,748	440,831	28,655,000	\$37,610.00	\$1,360.00	25	30	88	143	20
Comoros	1,862	719	422,000	\$110.00	\$280.00	155	143	156	454	180
Congo	342,000	132,047	2,180,000	\$1,910.00	\$950.00	57	120	103	280	95
Costa Rica	51,100	19,730	2,613,000	\$3,340.00	\$1,340.00	115	115	89	319	120
Cuba	110,861	42,804	10,290,000	26920 (1984)	\$2,690.00	98	63	63	224	58
Cyprus	9,251	3,571	719,000	N/A	N/A	145	139	N/A	426	169
Czechoslovakia	127,905	49,384	15,591,000	\$65,960.00	\$5,550.00	91	49	47	187	38
Denmark	43,092	16,638	5,126,000	\$57,330.00	\$11,210.00	118	91	15	224	58
Djibouti	23,200	8,950	470,000	301.54 (1984)	\$740.00	131	141	121	393	158
Dominica	750	290	87,700	\$90.00	\$1,070.00	163	173	99	435	172
Dominican Republic	48,443	18,704	6,708,000	\$5,050.00	\$790.00	116	83	118	317	119
Ecuador	269,178	103,930	9,923,000	\$10,880.00	\$1,160.00	69	65	95	229	63
Egypt	997,739	385,229	49,143,000	\$32,220.00	\$690.00	29	21	126	176	33
El Salvador	21,041	8,124	4,974,000	\$3,940.00	\$820.00	133	93	114	454	180
Equatorial Guinea	28,051	10,830	328,000	65.2 (1984)	\$213.00	126	151	170	447	177
Ethiopia	1,223,500	472,400	45,959,000	\$4,630.00	\$110.00	23	22	173	218	54
Fiji	18,274	7,056	726,000	\$1,190.00	\$1,700.00	136	136	94	366	145
Finland	338,145	130,559	4,942,000	\$53,450.00	\$10,870.00	58	94	17	169	30
France	543,965	210,026	55,623,000	\$526,630.00	\$9,545.00	46	17	20	83	6
French Guiana	86,504	33,399	88,800	180 (1983)	\$2,340.00	107	172	68	347	132
French Polynesia	4,000	1,550	183,000	\$1,370.00	\$7,830.00	150	158	31	339	128
Gabon	267,667	103,347	1,195,000	\$3,330.00	\$2,890.00	70	130	61	261	78
Gambia, The	10,689	4,127	7,874,000	\$170.00	\$230.00	143	135	167	445	175
German D. Rep.	108,333	41,827	16,598,000	93631 (1984)	\$5,600.00	100	44	46	190	40
German F. Rep.	248,717	96,030	60,924,000	\$667,970.00	\$10,940.00	73	13	16	102	11
Ghana	238,533	92,098	13,482,000	\$4,960.00	\$390.00	77	54	143	274	87
Greece	131,957	50,949	10,010,000	\$35,250.00	\$3,550.00	90	64	57	211	47
Greenland	2,175,000	840,000	54,000	390 (1984)	\$7,270.00	13	180	35	228	62
Grenada	345	133	104,000	\$90.00	\$900.00	176	169	107	452	178
Guam	541	209	124,000	\$670.00	\$5,660.00	67	165	45	277	92

TABLE 1.(CONTINUED)

Country	Area		Population	G.N.P.	Per Capita	A	B	C	A+B+C	Power-
	(sq. km)	(sq. mi)		(Mill. U.S.\$)	Income	Area	Pop.	P.C.I.	Power	Factor
					(GNP/POP)	Rank	Rank	Rank	Factor	Rank
Guadeloupe	1,780	687	335,000	1205(1984)	\$3,640.00	156	149	56	361	140
Guatemala	108,889	42,042	8,434,000	\$9,890.00	\$1,240.00	99	70	92	261	78
Guinea	245,857	94,926	6,380,000	\$1,950.00	\$320.00	74	86	149	309	113
Guinea-Bissau	36,125	13,948	912,000	\$150.00	\$170.00	121	133	175	429	170
Guayana	215,000	83,000	802,000	\$460.00	\$580.00	80	134	132	346	131
Haiti	27,400	10,579	5,532,000	\$1,900.00	\$360.00	129	89	147	365	144
Honduras	112,088	43,277	4,657,000	\$3,190.00	\$730.00	96	95	122	313	118
Hong Kong	1,045	403	5,602,000	\$33,770.00	\$6,190.00	160	88	42	290	97
Hungary	93,036	35,921	1,068,000	\$20,720.00	\$1,940.00	104	60	80	244	70
Iceland	103,000	39,768	245,000	\$2,580.00	\$10,700.00	101	155	19	275	89
India	3,166,414	1,222,559	783,044,000	\$194,820.00	\$260.00	7	2	161	170	32
Indonesia	1,919,443	741,101	172,245,000	\$86,590.00	\$520.00	15	5	133	153	23
Iran	1,643,510	634,562	49,930,000	188200(85-86)	\$4,168.00	17	20	53	90	7
Iraq	438,317	169,235	16,476,000	34470 (1984)	\$2,310.00	53	46	69	168	29
Ireland	70,285	27,137	3,560,000	\$17,250.00	\$4,900.00	112	103	49	264	82
Israel	20,700	7,992	4,449,000	\$21,140.00	\$4,910.00	134	96	48	278	94
Italy	301,277	116,324	57,256,000	\$371,050.00	\$6,520.00	65	15	40	120	15
Ivory Coast	320,763	123,847	11,154,000	\$6,250.00	\$610.00	63	57	128	248	73
Jamaica	10,991	4,244	2,365,000	\$2,090.00	\$900.00	142	116	106	364	142
Japan	377,801	145,870	122,100,000	\$1,366,040.00	\$11,310.00	56	7	14	77	5
Jordan	89,206	34,443	2,853,000	\$4,010.00	\$1,520.00	106	111	86	303	106
Kampuchea	181,035	69,898	7,688,000	600 (1981)	\$90.00	83	74	184	341	129
Kenya	582,646	224,961	22,020,000	\$5,632.00	\$280.00	44	38	155	237	68
Kiribati	849	328	66,000	30 (1984)	\$480.00	160	176	135	471	182
Korea, South	99,143	38,279	42,082,000	90600 (1986)	\$2,180.00	102	23	70	195	43
Korea, North	122,400	47,300	21,390,000	\$20,000.00	\$1,000.00	93	39	101	233	64
Kuwait	17,818	6,880	1,873,000	\$24,760.00	\$14,460.00	137	122	9	268	84
Laos	236,800	91,400	3,757,000	765 (1984)	\$220.00	79	102	169	350	134
Lebanon	10,230	3,950	2,762,000	5000 (1983)	1800 EST.	144	113	81	338	127
Lesotho	30,355	11,720	1,628,000	\$730.00	\$470.00	124	125	136	386	155
Liberia	99,067	38,250	2,356,000	\$1,050.00	\$470.00	103	117	137	357	137
Libya	1,775,500	685,524	4,132,000	\$27,000.00	\$7,130.00	16	99	37	152	22
Liechtenstein	160	62	27,490	\$450.00	\$16,500.00	181	183	6	370	147

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED)

Country	Area (sq. km)	Area (sq. mi)	Population	G.N.P. (Mill. U.S.\$)	Per Capita Income GNP/POP	A Area Rank	B Pop. Rank	C P.C.I. Rank	A+B+C Power Factor	Power- Factor Rank
Luxembourg	2,586	999	367,000	\$4,900.00	\$13,380.00	152	146	12	310	114
Macau	17	7	452,000	\$1,030.00	\$2,680.00	186	142	64	392	157
Madagascar	587,041	226,658	10,605,000	\$2,510.00	\$250.00	43	61	163	267	83
Malawi	118,484	45,747	7,499,000	\$1,160.00	\$170.00	94	78	173	345	130
Malaysia	330,434	127,587	16,538,000	\$31,930.00	\$2,040.00	61	45	75	181	37
Maldives	298	115	195,000	\$50.00	\$270.00	178	157	160	495	184
Mali	1,240,192	478,841	7,653,000	\$1,070.00	\$130.00	22	75	181	278	94
Malta	316	122	345,000	\$1,190.00	\$3,300.00	177	148	59	384	153
Martinique	1,091	421	329,000	1330 (1983)	\$4,070.00	157	150	54	361	140
Mauritania	1,030,700	398,000	1,844,000	\$700.00	\$420.00	28	124	140	292	99
Mauritius	2,040	788	1,040,000	\$1,110.00	\$1,090.00	154	132	92	378	151
Mayotte	373	144	73,700	N/A	N/A	174	175	N/A	523	186
Mexico	1,958,201	756,066	81,323,000	\$163,790.00	\$2,100.00	14	11	73	98	10
Micronesia, Fed.	701	271	97,400	106 (1983)	\$1,250.00	164	170	90	424	168
Mongolia	1,565,000	604,000	1,989,000	\$1,911.00	\$1,010.00	18	121	100	239	69
Morocco	458,730	177,117	23,119,000	\$13,390.00	\$610.00	51	35	129	215	51
Mozambique	799,380	308,642	14,516,000	\$2,200.00	\$160.00	34	52	176	262	80
Nauru	21	8	8,100	160 (1984)	\$20,000.00	185	186	1	372	148
Nepal	147,181	56,827	17,567,000	\$2,610.00	\$160.00	87	43	177	307	109
Netherlands	41,785	16,133	14,615,000	\$132,920.00	\$9,180.00	119	51	23	193	42
Netherland Antilles	800	308	176,000	\$1,610.00	\$6,810.00	161	160	38	359	138
New Caledonia	18,734	7,233	152,000	\$1,210.00	\$8,300.00	135	162	29	326	123
New Zealand	267,515	103,288	3,341,000	\$23,720.00	\$7,290.00	71	106	34	211	47
Nicaragua	127,849	49,363	3,502,000	\$2,760.00	\$840.00	92	104	111	307	109
Niger	1,186,408	458,075	6,947,000	\$1,250.00	\$190.00	24	80	171	275	89
Nigeria	923,768	356,669	100,595,700	\$75,940.00	\$790.00	31	10	117	158	25
Norway	323,878	125,050	4,180,000	\$57,580.00	\$13,930.00	62	98	10	170	32
Oman	300,000	120,000	1,331,000	\$8,360.00	\$6,730.00	66	127	41	234	65
Pakistan	796,095	307,374	106,187,000	\$36,230.00	\$360.00	35	8	146	189	39
Panama	77,082	29,762	2,274,400	\$4,400.00	\$2,020.00	110	119	76	305	107
Papua N. Guinea	462,840	178,703	3,500,000	\$2,470.00	\$740.00	50	105	119	274	87
Paraguay	406,752	157,048	3,897,000	\$3,180.00	\$860.00	54	100	110	264	82
Peru	1,285,216	496,225	20,727,000	\$17,830.00	\$910.00	19	40	105	164	28

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED)

Country	Area (sq. km) (sq. mi)		Population	G.N.P. (Mill. U.S.\$)	Per Capita Income (GNP/POP)	A Area Rank	B Pop. Rank	C P.C.I. Rank	A+B+C Power Factor	Power- Factor Rank
Philippines	300,000	115,800	57,357,000	\$32,630.00	\$600.00	67	14	130	212	50
Poland	312,683	120,727	37,769,000	\$78,960.00	\$2,120.00	64	26	72	162	27
Portugal	92,389	35,672	10,312,000	\$20,140.00	\$1,970.00	105	62	79	246	72
Puerto Rico	9,104	3,515	3,300,000	\$15,940.00	\$4,860.00	146	107	50	303	106
Qatar	11,400	4,400	414,000	\$5,110.00	\$15,723.00	141	145	8	294	103
Reunion	2,510	969	565,000	1890 (1984)	\$3,520.00	153	139	58	350	134
Romania	237,500	91,700	22,913,000	137346 (1986)	\$6,109.00	78	37	43	158	25
Rwanda	26,338	10,169	6,488,000	\$1,730.00	\$290.00	130	85	153	368	146
St.Christopher/Nevi	267	103	46,500	\$70.00	\$1,530.00	179	182	85	446	176
St. Lucia	616	238	14,300	\$170.00	\$1,240.00	166	164	91	421	165
St. Vincent/Grenad	389	150	112,000	\$100.00	\$910.00	173	167	104	444	174
San Marino	61	24	22,100	177(1980)	\$8,250.00	182	184	30	396	160
Sao Tome/Principe	1,001	386	112,500	\$30.00	\$280.00	159	166	154	479	183
Saudi Arabia	2,240,000	865,000	12,483,000	\$102,120.00	\$8,850.00	12	55	26	93	8
Senegal	196,722	75,955	6,793,000	\$2,400.00	\$370.00	81	82	145	308	112
Seychelles	453	175	65,967	\$160.00	\$2,450.00	170	177	67	414	164
Sierra Leone	71,740	27,699	3,803,000	\$1,380.00	\$380.00	111	101	144	356	136
Singapore	622	240	2,616,000	\$18,970.00	\$7,420.00	167	114	32	313	118
Solomon Isl.	27,556	10,640	291,800	\$197.00	\$700.00	128	152	124	404	162
Somalia	637,000	246,000	6,160,000	\$1,470.00	\$250.00	41	87	164	292	99
South Africa, Rep.	1,123,226	433,680	28,881,000	\$65,320.00	\$2,010.00	26	29	77	132	17
South W. Africa	823,144	317,818	1,198,000	\$990.00	\$870.00	33	129	109	271	85
Spain	504,783	194,898	38,832,000	\$168,820.00	\$4,360.00	48	25	52	125	16
Sri Lanka	65,610	25,332	16,353,000	\$5,980.00	\$360.00	113	47	148	308	112
Sudan, The	2,503,890	966,757	25,562,000	\$7,350.00	\$310.00	9	32	150	191	41
Suriname	163,820	63,251	415,000	\$980.00	\$2,490.00	85	144	66	295	104
Swaziland	17,364	6,704	716,000	\$490.00	\$740.00	138	138	120	396	160
Sweden	449,964	173,732	8,387,000	\$99,050.00	\$11,860.00	52	71	13	136	19
Switzerland	41,293	15,943	6,586,000	\$105,180.00	\$16,100.00	120	84	7	211	47
Syria	185,180	71,498	10,969,000	\$17,060.00	\$1,660.00	82	58	82	222	55
Taiwan	36,000	13,900	19,630,000	\$72,621.00	\$3,750.00	122	41	55	218	54
Tanzania	945,037	364,881	23,217,000	\$5,840.00	\$270.00	30	34	159	223	56
Thailand	513,115	198,115	53,722,000	\$42,100.00	\$810.00	47	18	115	180	35

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED)

Country	Area (sq. km) (sq. mi)		Population	G.N.P. (Mill. U.S.\$)	Per Capita Income (GNP/POP)	A Area Rank	B Pop. Rank	C P.C.I. Rank	A+B+C Power Factor	Power- Factor Rank
Togo	56,785	21,925	3,158,000	\$750.00	\$250.00	114	108	162	384	153
Tonga	780	301	94,800	\$70.00	\$720.00	162	171	123	456	181
Trinidad/Tobago	5,124	1,978	1,221,000	\$7,140.00	\$6,040.00	148	128	44	320	121
Tunisia	154,530	59,664	7,636,000	\$8,730.00	\$1,220.00	86	76	93	255	74
Turkey	779,452	300,948	52,845,000	\$56,060.00	\$1,110.00	36	19	96	151	21
Tuvalu	24	9	8,200	3.4 (1983)	\$410.00	184	185	141	510	185
Uganda	241,140	93,070	15,514,000	3290 (1984)	\$230.00	76	50	166	292	99
U.S.S.R.	22,402,200	8,649,500	282,811,000	\$2,046,000.00	\$7,400.00	1	3	33	37	2
United Arab Emig.	77,700	30,000	1,856,000	\$26,400.00	\$16,970.00	109	123	5	237	68
United Kingdom	244,110	94,251	56,878,000	\$474,190.00	\$8,380.00	75	16	28	119	14
U.S.A.	9,529,063	3,679,192	243,773,000	\$4,235,000.00	\$17,600.00	4	4	3	11	1
Uruguay	176,215	68,037	3,058,000	\$4,980.00	\$1,650.00	84	110	83	277	92
Vanuatu	12,190	4,707	145,000	\$118.00	\$880.00	140	163	108	411	163
Venezuela	912,050	352	18,272,157	\$53,800.00	\$3,110.00	32	42	60	134	18
Vietnam	331,653	128,052	62,468,000	\$18,100.00	\$310.00	60	12	152	224	58
Virgin Islands	352	136	112,000	\$1,030.00	\$9,300.00	175	168	21	364	142
Western Samoa	2,831	1,093	161,300	\$110.00	\$690.00	151	161	125	437	173
Yemen Arab Rep.	135,230	52,210	8,386,000	\$4,140.00	\$600.00	89	72	131	292	99
Yemen Dem. Rep.	336,869	130,066	2,278,000	\$1,130.00	\$490.00	59	118	134	311	116
Yugoslavia	255,804	98,766	23,433,000	\$47,900.00	\$2,070.00	72	33	74	179	34
Zaire	2,344,885	905,365	31,804,000	\$5,220.00	\$170.00	11	27	174	212	50
Zambia	752,614	290,586	7,135,000	\$2,620.00	\$390.00	38	79	142	259	76
Zimbabwe	390,759	150,873	8,640,000	\$5,450.00	\$650.00	55	69	127	251	75

* Source: Compiled from a variety of statistical sources using best available data for 1988.

TABLE 2. COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN ORDER OF POWER-FACTOR RANK*.

Global Power-Factor Rank	Country	A Area Rank	B Pop. Rank	C P.C.I. Rank	A+B+C Power-Factor Rank
1	United States	4	4	3	11
2	U.S.S.R.	1	3	33	37
3	Canada	2	31	11	44
4	Australia	6	48	8	62
5	Japan	56	7	14	77
6	France	46	17	20	83
7	Iran	17	20	53	90
8	Saudi Arabia	12	55	26	93
9	Brazil	5	6	84	95
10	Mexico	14	11	73	98
11	German Fed. Rep.	73	13	16	102
12	Argentina	8	28	71	107
13	Algeria	10	36	65	111
14	United Kingdom	75	16	28	119
15	Italy	65	15	40	120
16	Spain	48	25	52	125
17	South African Rep.	26	29	77	132
18	Venezuela	32	42	60	134
19	Sweden	52	71	13	136
20	Colombia	25	30	88	143
21	Turkey	36	19	96	151
22	Libya	16	99	37	152
23	Indonesia	15	5	133	153
24	China	3	1	151	155
25	Nigeria	31	10	117	158
25	Romania	78	37	43	158
27	Poland	64	26	72	162
28	Peru	19	40	105	164
29	Iraq	53	46	69	168
30	Finland	58	94	17	169
32	India	7	2	161	170
32	Norway	62	98	10	170
33	Egypt	29	21	126	176
34	Yugoslavia	72	33	74	179
35	Thailand	47	18	115	180
35	Chile	37	56	87	180
37	Malaysia	61	45	75	181
38	Czechoslovakia	91	49	47	187
39	Pakistan	35	8	146	189
40	German Dem. Rep.	100	44	46	190
41	Sudan, The	9	32	150	191
42	Netherlands	119	51	23	193
43	Korea, South	102	23	70	195
44	Angola	21	67	112	200
45	Austria	108	77	24	209
47	Switzerland	120	84	7	211

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

Global Power-Factor Rank	Country	A Area Rank	B Pop. Rank	C P.C.I. Rank	A+B+C POWER FACTOR
47	New Zealand	71	106	34	211
47	Greece	90	64	57	211
50	Philippines	67	14	131	212
50	Zaire	11	27	174	212
51	Morocco	51	35	129	215
52	Belgium	123	66	27	216
54	Ethiopia	23	22	173	218
54	Taiwan	122	41	55	218
55	Syria	82	58	82	222
56	Tanzania	30	34	159	223
58	Cameroon	49	59	116	224
58	Denmark	118	91	15	224
58	Cuba	98	63	63	224
58	Vietnam	60	12	152	224
61	Bulgaria	97	68	62	227
62	Greenland	13	180	35	228
63	Ecuador	69	65	95	229
64	Korea, North	93	39	101	233
65	Oman	66	127	41	234
66	Burma	39	24	172	235
68	United Arab Emig.	109	123	5	237
68	Kenya	44	38	155	237
69	Mongolia	18	121	100	239
70	Hungary	104	60	80	244
72	Portugal	105	62	79	246
72	Bolivia	27	81	138	246
73	Ivory Coast	63	57	128	248
74	Tunisia	86	76	93	255
75	Zimbabwe	55	69	127	251
76	Zambia	38	79	142	259
78	Gabon	70	130	61	261
78	Afghanistan	40	53	168	261
78	Guatemala	99	70	92	261
80	Mozambique	34	52	176	262
82	Paraguay	54	100	110	264
82	Ireland	112	103	49	264
83	Madagascar	43	61	163	267
84	Kuwait	137	122	9	268
85	South W. Africa	33	129	109	271
87	Papua New Guinea	50	105	119	274
87	Ghana	77	54	143	274
89	Bangladesh	88	9	178	275
89	Niger	24	90	171	275
89	Iceland	101	155	19	275
92	Guam	67	165	45	277
92	Uruguay	84	110	83	277
94	Mali	22	75	181	278

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

Global Power-Factor Rank	Country	A Area Rank	B Pop. Rank	C P.C.I. Rank	A+B+C POWER FACTOR
94	Israel	134	96	48	278
95	Congo	57	120	103	280
96	Botswana	65	15	40	289
97	Hong Kong	160	88	42	290
99	Yemen Arab Rep.	89	72	131	292
99	Mauritania	28	124	140	292
99	Uganda	76	50	166	292
99	Somalia	41	87	164	292
102	Chad	20	90	183	293
103	Qatar	141	145	8	294
104	Suriname	85	144	66	295
106	Jordan	106	111	86	303
106	Puerto Rico	146	107	50	303
107	Panama	110	119	76	305
109	Brunel	147	156	4	307
109	Nepal	87	43	177	307
109	Nicaragua	92	104	111	307
112	Senegal	81	82	145	308
112	Sri Lanka	113	47	148	308
113	Guinea	74	86	149	309
114	Luxembourg	152	146	12	310
116	Central African Rep.	42	112	157	311
116	Yemen Dem. Rep.	59	118	134	311
118	Singapore	167	114	32	313
118	Honduras	96	95	122	313
119	Dominican Republic	116	83	118	317
120	Costa Rica	115	115	89	319
121	Trinidad/Tobago	148	128	44	320
122	Burkina Faso	68	73	180	321
123	New Caledonia	135	162	29	326
124	Bahrain	165	140	22	327
125	Bahamas	139	154	36	329
126	Albania	125	109	102	336
127	Lebanon	144	113	81	338
128	French Polynesia	150	158	31	339
129	Kampuchea	83	74	184	341
130	Malawi	94	78	173	345
131	Guyana	80	134	132	346
132	French Guiana	107	172	68	347
134	Benin	95	97	158	350
134	Laos	79	102	169	350
134	Reunion	153	139	58	350
136	Sierra Leone	111	101	144	356
137	Liberia	103	117	137	357
138	Netherlands Antilles	161	160	38	359
140	Guadeloupe	156	149	56	361
140	Martinique	157	150	54	361
142	Jamaica	142	116	106	364

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

Global Power-Factor Rank	Country	A Area Rank	B Pop. Rank	C P.C.I. Rank	A+B+C POWER FACTOR
142	Bermuda	183	179	2	364
142	Virgin Islands	175	168	21	364
144	Haiti	129	89	147	365
145	Fiji	136	136	94	366
146	Rwanda	130	85	153	368
147	Liechtenstein	181	183	6	370
148	Nauru	185	186	1	372
149	Andorra	169	181	25	375
150	Barbados	172	153	51	376
151	Mauritius	154	132	92	378
153	Malta	177	148	59	384
153	Togo	114	108	162	384
153	Burundi	127	92	165	384
155	Lesotho	124	125	136	386
156	Belize	132	159	98	389
157	Macau	186	142	64	392
158	Djibouti	131	141	121	393
160	Swaziland	138	138	120	396
160	San Marino	182	184	30	396
161	Aruba	180	178	39	397
162	Solomon Islands	128	152	124	404
163	Vanuatu	140	163	108	411
164	Seychelles	170	177	67	414
165	St. Lucia	166	164	91	421
166	Bhutan	117	126	179	422
167	Antigua/Barbuda	171	174	78	423
168	Micronesia, Fed.	164	170	90	424
169	Cyprus	145	139	N/A	426
170	Guinea-Bissau	121	133	175	429
172	Cape Verde	149	147	139	435
172	Dominica	163	173	99	435
173	Western Samoa	151	161	125	437
174	St. Vincent/Grenad	173	167	104	444
175	Gambia, The	143	135	167	445
176	St. Christopher/Nevis	179	182	85	446
177	Equatorial Guinea	126	151	170	447
178	Grenada	176	169	107	452
180	Comoros	155	143	156	454
180	El Salvador	133	93	114	454
181	Tonga	162	171	123	456
182	Kiribati	160	176	135	471
183	Sao Tome/ Principe	159	166	154	479
184	Maldives	178	157	160	495
185	Tuvalu	184	185	141	510
186	Mayotte	174	175	N/A	523

* Original compilation based upon Table 1.

SELECTED REGIONAL GROUPINGS

TABLE 3A. AFRICAN NATIONS IN ORDER OF POWER-FACTOR RANK.

Power-Factor Rank Within Africa	Country	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	Algeria	10	36	65	111	13
2	South Africa	26	29	77	132	17
3	Libya	16	99	37	152	22
4	Nigeria	31	10	117	158	25
5	Egypt	29	21	126	176	33
6	Sudan, The	9	32	150	191	41
7	Angola	21	67	112	200	44
8	Zaire	11	27	174	212	50
9	Morocco	51	35	129	215	51
10	Ethiopia	23	22	173	218	54
11	Tanzania	30	34	159	223	56
12	Cameroon	49	59	116	224	58
13	Kenya	44	38	155	237	68
14	Ivory Coast	63	57	128	248	73
15	Tunisia	86	76	93	255	74
16	Zimbabwe	55	69	127	251	75
17	Zambia	38	79	142	259	76
18	Gabon	70	130	61	261	78
19	Mozambique	34	52	176	262	80
20	Madagascar	43	61	163	267	83
21	South W. Africa	33	129	109	271	85
22	Ghana	77	54	143	274	87
23	Niger	24	80	171	275	89
24	Mali	22	75	181	278	94
25	Congo	57	120	103	280	95
26	Botswana	45	131	113	289	96
28	Somalia	41	87	164	292	99
28	Uganda	76	50	166	292	99
28	Mauritania	28	124	140	192	99
30	Chad	20	90	183	293	102
31	Senegal	81	82	145	308	112
32	Guinea	74	86	149	309	113
33	Central African Rep	42	112	157	311	116
34	Malawi	94	78	173	345	130
35	Benin	95	97	158	350	134
36	Sierra Leone	111	101	144	356	136
37	Liberia	103	117	137	357	137
38	Rwanda	130	85	153	368	146
40	Togo	114	108	162	384	153
40	Burundi	127	92	165	384	153
41	Lesotho	124	125	136	386	155
42	Djibouti	131	141	121	393	158
43	Swaziland	138	138	120	396	160
44	Guinea-Bissau	121	133	175	429	170
45	Gambia, The	143	135	167	445	175
46	Equatorial Guinea	126	151	170	447	177

TABLE 3B. ASIAN NATIONS IN ORDER OF POWER-FACTOR RANK.

Power-Factor Rank Within Region	Country	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	U.S.S.R.	1	3	33	37	2
2	Japan	56	7	14	77	5
3	China	3	1	151	155	24
4	India	7	2	161	170	32
5	Thailand	47	18	115	180	35
6	Pakistan	35	8	146	189	39
7	Korea, South	102	23	70	195	43
8	Taiwan	122	41	55	218	54
9	Vietnam	30	12	152	224	58
10	Korea, North	93	39	101	233	64
11	Burma	39	24	172	235	66
12	Mongolia	18	121	100	239	69
13	Afghanistan	40	53	168	261	78
14	Bangladesh	88	9	178	275	89
15	Hong Kong	160	88	42	290	97
16	Nepal	87	43	177	307	109
17	Sri Lanka	173	47	148	308	112
18	Singapore	167	114	32	313	118
19	Kampuchea	83	74	184	341	129
20	Laos	79	102	169	350	134
21	Macau	186	142	64	392	157
22	Bhutan	117	126	179	422	166

TABLE 3C. MIDDLE-EAST NATIONS IN ORDER OF POWER-FACTOR RANK.

Power-Factor Rank Within Region	Country	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	Iran	17	20	53	90	7
2	Saudi Arabia	12	55	26	93	8
3	Iraq	53	46	69	168	29
4	Syria	82	58	82	222	55
5	Oman	66	127	41	234	65
6	United Arab Emig.	109	123	5	237	68
7	Kuwait	137	122	9	268	84
8	Israel	134	96	48	278	94
9	Yemen Arab Rep.	89	72	131	292	99
10	Qatar	141	145	8	294	103
11	Jordan	106	111	86	303	106
12	Yemen Dem. Rep.	59	118	134	311	116
13	Bahrain	165	140	22	327	124
14	Lebanon	144	113	81	338	127

TABLE 3D. SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS IN ORDER OF POWER-FACTOR RANK

Power-Factor Rank Within Region	Country	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	Brazil	5	6	84	95	9
2	Argentina	8	28	71	107	12
3	Venezuela	32	42	60	134	18
4	Colombia	25	30	88	143	20
5	Peru	19	40	105	164	28
6	Chile	37	56	87	180	35
7	Ecuador	69	65	95	229	63
8	Bolivia	27	81	138	246	72
9	Paraguay	54	100	110	264	82
10	Uruguay	84	110	83	227	92
11	Suriname	85	144	66	295	104
12	Guyana	80	134	132	346	131
13	French Guiana	107	172	68	347	132

TABLE 3E. SOUTH PACIFIC NATIONS IN ORDER OF POWER-FACTOR RANK.

Power-Factor Rank Within Region	Country	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	Australia	6	48	8	62	4
2	Indonesia	15	5	133	153	23
3	Malaysia	61	45	75	181	37
4	New Zealand	71	106	34	211	47
5	Philippines	67	14	130	212	50
6	Papua New Guinea	50	105	119	274	87
7	Brunel	147	156	4	307	109
8	Netherland Antilles	161	160	38	359	138

SELECTED FUNCTIONAL GROUPINGS

TABLE 4A. COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (COMECON) - - Member Countries in Order of Power-Factor Rank.

Power-Factor Rank Within Grouping	Country *	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	U.S.S.R.	1	3	33	37	2
2	Romania	78	37	43	158	25
3	Poland	164	26	72	162	27
4	Czechoslovakia	91	49	47	187	38
5	German Dem. Rep.	100	44	46	190	40
7	Cuba	98	63	63	224	58
7	Vietnam	60	12	152	224	58
8	Bulgaria	97	68	62	227	61
9	Mongolia	18	121	100	239	69
10	Hungary	104	60	80	244	70

* Yugoslavia participates but is not a member of COMECON.

TABLE 4B. ECONOMIC SUMMIT COUNTRIES - - The Seven Major Industrial Democracies in Order of Power-Factor Rank.

Power-Factor Rank Within Grouping	Country	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	U.S.	4	4	3	11	1
2	Canada	2	31	11	44	3
3	Japan	56	7	14	77	5
4	France	46	17	20	83	6
5	German Fed. Rep.	73	13	16	102	11
6	United Kingdom	75	16	28	119	14
7	Italy	65	15	40	120	15

TABLE 4C. EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (E.C.) - - Member Nations in Order of Power-Factor Rank.

Power-Factor Rank Within Grouping	Country	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	France	46	17	20	83	6
2	German Dem. Rep	73	13	16	102	11
3	United Kingdom	75	16	28	119	14
4	Italy	65	15	40	120	15
5	Spain	48	25	52	125	16
6	Netherlands	119	51	23	193	42
7	Greece	90	64	57	211	47
8	Belgium	123	66	27	216	52
9	Denmark	118	91	15	224	58
10	Portugal	105	69	79	246	72
11	Ireland	112	103	49	264	82
12	Luxembourg	152	146	12	310	114

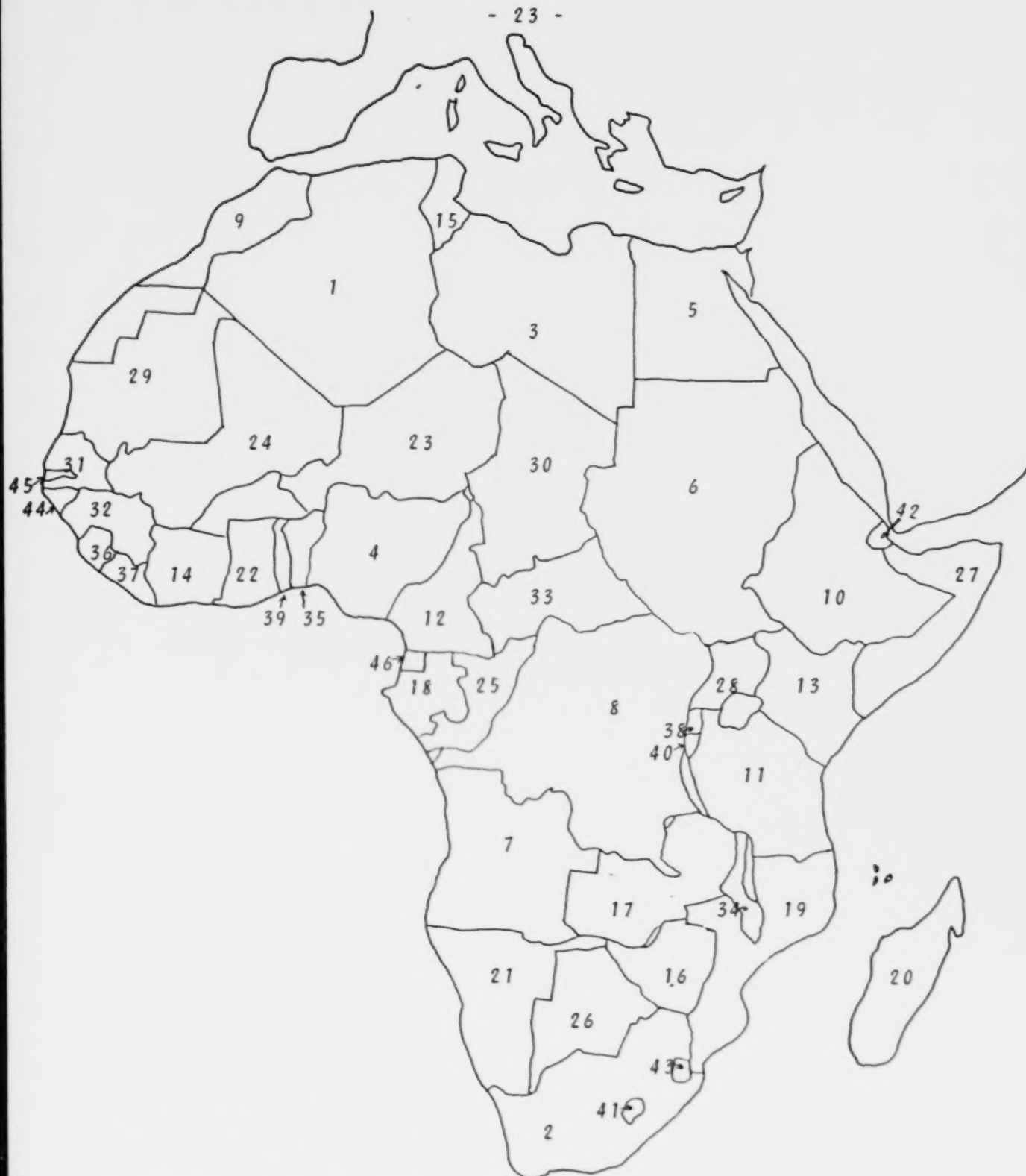
TABLE 4D. EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (E.F.T.A.) - - Member Nations in Order of Power-Factor Rank.

Power-Factor Rank Within Grouping	Country	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	Sweden	52	71	13	136	19
2	Finland	58	94	17	169	30
3	Norway	62	98	10	170	32
4	Austria	108	77	24	209	45
5	Switzerland	120	84	7	211	47
6	Iceland	101	155	19	275	89
7	Liechtenstein *	181	183	6	370	147

* Liechtenstein participates via Switzerland although it is not yet a full-member of the E.F.T.A.

TABLE 4E. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (N.A.T.O.)
 - - Member Nations in Order of Power-Factor Rank.

Power-Factor Rank Within Grouping	Country	Area Rank	Pop. Rank	P.C.I. Rank	Power Factor	Global Power-Factor Rank
1	U.S.	4	4	3	11	1
2	Canada	2	31	11	44	3
3	France	46	17	20	83	6
4	German Fed. Rep.	73	13	16	102	11
5	United Kingdom	75	16	28	119	14
6	Italy	65	15	40	120	15
7	Spain	48	25	52	125	16
8	Turkey	36	19	96	151	21
9	Norway	62	98	10	170	32
10	Netherlands	119	51	23	193	42
11	Greece	90	64	57	211	47
12	Belgium	123	66	27	216	52
13	Denmark	118	91	15	224	58
14	Portugal	105	69	79	246	72
15	Iceland	101	155	19	275	89
16	Luxembourg	152	146	12	310	114



MAP 1. AFRICAN NATIONS BY POWER-FACTOR RANK*

(* for the continent)